

## Bolsheviks Slaughter a Royal Family



Alexia and Nicholas Romanoff

The Romanoff Girls



## **Ipatyev House - Where the Romanoffs Were Butchered**



**Russia In 1914**



## Russia Is The Start Of Jewish World Domination

The original Jews were [Sephardics](#), out of the Middle East, who went to Spain and Portugal as members of the Islamic empire when the Moors occupied the Iberian Peninsula.

However, almost all Jews today are not descendants of the Sephardics, but originate from a band of ruthless Mongolian tribes called the [Khazars](#). The Sephardics, in search of army for their revolution, chose the Khazars. The Khazars were converted to Judaism, and today they make up 95% of the world's Jewish population.

Military geniuses, such as [Kublai Khan](#), Genghis Khan, and [Attila the Hun](#), always hired Khazars as mercenaries. At the peak of [Russia's empire](#) she kept

the [Khazars](#) confined to the '[Pale of the Settlement](#)' (Ukraine).

The Sephadics used the Eastern European Khazars as a starting point for their plans of world domination. Their [first move](#) towards that goal, was to take control of Russia by overthrowing the Czar.

## Communism Is Hatched

### [Marx](#) and [Engels](#)

Two German Jews who wrote the Communist Manifesto.



Russia consisted of nobles and landless peasants, and was ripe for revolution. In 1861, Czar Alexander II started land reforms, but Jewish nihilists were on the move. Russians had dealt with them for centuries, and had restricted them to the Pale of Settlement (Ukraine).

The Zionist Jewish banking elite had inserted Jewish revolutionaries into Russia, where they began indoctrinating the peasantry with Marxist ideology.



## **Bolsheviks Went Village To Village**

The [Bolsheviks](#) went from the villages, to the towns, and finally to the cities, spreading their promise of wealth redistribution.



## **World War One Was Started to Get Russia to Fall to Communism**

The [Zionist](#) Jewish elite [started World War One](#) by pitting Serbia against Germany, and having Russia align with Serbia. The war resulted in food shortages, famine, and discontent, which combine to create ideal breeding grounds for revolution.

Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein) and Vladimir [Lenin](#) started the revolution.

## New York Zionist Bankers Finance 1917 Revolution



Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto H. Kahn, Isaac Seligman, Max Breitung, Mortimer Schiff, and other Zionist Jewish banking magnates, engineered [everything](#).

They finance Trotsky and Lenin.



### Trotsky Is Brought To New York

Jacob Schiff, the American chairman of the Kuhn & Loeb bank, was the financier of the Bolshevik revolution. He brought Trotsky to New York in February 1916.

Trotsky [recruited](#) expatriate young Russian Jews from New York's large Russian Jewish immigrant population, and trained them as revolutionaries

## Trotsky/Bronstein Leaves NY



On March 27, 1917, [Trotsky](#) and 300 well-trained Jewish Communists boarded the Norwegian steamer "Kristianiafjord" for a journey to Sweden, and then via railroad, went through Sweden and Finland to St. Petersburg in Russia. Trotsky's group included revolutionaries, PR men, and New York Jewish mafia thugs.

Their purpose was to finish the Russian revolution and establish a [Marxist](#) government under the leadership of Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky.

Schiff gave this group \$20 million in gold.



## Trotsky Arrested And Wilson Intervenes

When the ship stopped at Halifax, the British arrested Trotsky as a Russian [subversive](#), thinking the Jews would pull Russia out of World War One. American President Woodrow Wilson [intervened](#) with the British, and Trotsky was allowed to continue on his way

Somehow he had the advantage of an [American passport](#).





**May 4, 1917**

Trotsky arrived in Petrograd in a sealed train via Switzerland, through Germany into Russia.

### **The First Meeting of the Communist Party**

In 1917, Rothschild directs Lenin to replace Kerensky. Lenin, joined by Trotsky and 300 Jews from New York, [depose](#) Kerensky.

### **[Kerensky](#) Steps Down**

In 1917, Rothschild directs Lenin to replace Kerensky. Lenin, joined by Trotsky and 300 Jews from New York, depose Kerensky.



## The Czar Flees To Petrograd

In August of [1917](#), the Royal Family fled to Tobolsk, in Siberia. They stay at the Governors house until April, 1918.

They hoped to escape to England, where King George V was a Romanov cousin, but he [refused](#) due to pressure from Jewish groups.

## King George



## Lenin Orders The Czar To Moscow

On April 22, 1918, Lenin sends Yankel Yakovlev to persuade Nicholas to agree to sanction the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty. Nicholas said no, but that he would return to Moscow.

Czar Nicholas II and the Royal Family leave Tobolsk for Moscow on April 22, 1918.

## Moscow





Enlarge

## Bolsheviks Intercept Train

On April 30, 1918, the Bolsheviks take the Romanovs off the train in Ekaterinburg.

[Yakovlev](#) hands the Romanovs over to their killers.

**Yakovlev**



## Romanovs' New Quarters

From May 1 through July 17th, the Romanovs live in the [Ipatiev house](#), in [Ekaterinburg](#).



## White Russians Race To Save Romanovs

The Jews knew the [White Russian army](#) was trying to rescue the Romanovs from the Red Army, and had to act.

Once the peasants realized they were swindled, they would re-install the Romanovs.

## The Murders



### Sverdlov And Lenin Sign An Execution Order

[Yankel Sverdlov](#) (né Solomon) sent the order to Yurovsky to kill the Royal Family.

Sverdlov, the Soviet chief who co-signed Lenin's execution order, put Yurovsky, Romanov's executioner, in charge.

### Sverdlov/Solomon





**Jacob Yurovsky....** Jewish commander, Soviet Secret Police.

He was appointed Deputy Regional Commissar of Justice, as well as Regional [Cheka](#) head.

In July, Sverdlov appointed [Yurovsk](#) to be Commandant of the Ipatiev House. Yurovsky was absolutely ruthless.



### **Russian Soldiers Siding With Czar**

On July 4, 1918, Yurovsky, under orders from Moscow, dismissed all the Russian soldiers, except [Pavel Medvedev](#), a Cheka Jewish spy. He replaced the inside and outside of the prison house with foreign revolutionaries serving as guards.

## Yurovsky Brings In Jewish Assassins

They were Jews from Hungary, as their scribbling on the walls indicated.

A [Cheka](#) (secret police) unit replaced the military guard over the Royal family to do the execution. In the Ukraine, "Jews made up nearly [80 percent](#) of the rank-and-file Cheka agents.



## Romanovs - Two Weeks Of Cheka Jewish Guards

The final two weeks were miserable due to Cheka depravity. Alexei, and the girls, had no privacy as the guards accompanied them in the [lavatory](#). It was a period of humiliations, abuse, and even [rape](#) by the Bolshevik guards.



## Jacob Yurovsky And Anastasia

Jacob found Anastasia to be "very attractive", and ordered his men not to touch her.

## Lenin's Execution Order

Jacob Yurovsky receives the order on July 15, 1918.



## The Executions



About midnight, Yurovsky woke up the Czar's family, and their party.

At 1 o'clock in the night, the Czar, Czaritza, their four daughters, the maid, the doctor, the cook, and the waiter went to the basement. The Czar carried the heir in his arms.

Yurovsky, Medvedev, [Nikulin](#), [Yermakov](#), [Vaganov](#), all Jewish Cheka assassins were waiting.

### **Yurovsky Reserved The Tsar And Tsarevich For Himself .**

Yurovsky re-entered the room followed by his entire Cheka squad, carrying revolvers. Nicholas, tried to protect his wife and son. Yurovsky pointed his revolver directly at the Tsar's head and fired. Nicholas died instantly. Next, he shot Alexandra as she made the sign of the cross. Olga, Tatiana, and Marie were hit next.

Demidova, the maid, survived the first volley, so the Chekas bayoneted her 30 times.



As the room became silent, there was a low groan. Alexis still in the arms of the Tsar, was alive. Yurovsky stepped up and fired two shots into the boy's ear. Gun smoke, blood and excreta from the still-twitching bodies filled the room.



Two of his sisters, the lady-in-waiting, and Botkin were [still alive](#). Yurovsky told all but two guards to leave, then they bayoneted Botkin and the maid.



### Guards Undressed The Dying Girls

After the shooting ended, Yurovsky and two guards stayed and [undressed](#) the girls, so as to check for hidden jewels.

### Olga And Maria

Jewels hidden in their corsets deflected bullets, and they were still alive. Yurovsky let the guards take 'Liberties' with the girls.





### Executioners Leave Ipatyev house

Then, the bodies were loaded on a truck, which left Ekaterinburg at about half past two, for a former iron mine known as ['Four Brothers' Mine'](#).

### 'Four Brothers' Mine

The bodies are taken to a shallow mine. The girls were just in underwear and had all ready been checked for jewels. The guards undressed the girls completely. After ["thoroughly" checking the girls](#), who were still warm, they threw the bodies down into the flooded collapsed pit mine.

It was admitted that the burial detail had to be prevented from [raping](#) the body of the Empress after her death.



The next morning, at about eleven o'clock, "military representative" Philip Golochtchekine (Jewish), and the local Soviet president Bieloborodov, came to inspect the work. They found carnage traces visible and the pit mine not deep enough. Yurovsky and his men had to hide Romanovs' bodies somewhere else.

## Yurovsky Moves The Bodies

They put the bodies on a truck, and headed for another mine, but the truck got stuck. They finally buried most of the bodies in a sealed and concealed pit on Koptiyaki Road, a since-abandoned cart track 12 miles north of Yekaterinburg.

At three feet deep, they hit rock, so they dug a wide grave, quickly covered it with dirt, and finally with planks. But events did not leave them the time to end their task because some days after, on the 25th of July, Ekaterinburg fell to the advancing White Army.



## White Russians Arrive

Nine days later, Ekaterinburg fell to the counter-revolutionaries, and they got confessions from some of the guards who participated.

Before the Siberian Government could apprehend the Jews, the Red Army again took Ekaterinburg, and the Bolsheviks [renamed the town](#) for Sverdlov.



## Jewish Coverup



The [Jewish Board of Deputies](#), as well as the Anglo-Jewish Association in Britain, published an interview with Starynkevich, a Jewish lawyer, who was then Minister of Justice in the Urals region. Starynkevich had appointed another Jew, Sergeiev, to carry out the actual [investigation](#). He was replaced with the magistrate [Sokolov](#).

The former Minister was now quoted as saying that his team of investigators had found [no trace whatever of any Jewish involvement](#) in the killings. This was a brazen falsehood, and was evidently intended, since it proved nothing, to give Jewish organizations abroad, a means of confusing and obscuring the whole issue.

The [Romanov jewels](#) were said to be in the hands of New York collectors.

Sokolov



## Ekaterinburg

In 1977, Moscow had the Ipatiev house destroyed.



## In 1989, The Bodies Are Found

On April 12, 1989, startling news came from the Soviet Union, that the bones of the Romanov royal family had been found in a [mass grave](#) in the Koptiyaki Forest. In fact, they had been discovered by amateur historians, led by [Alexander Avdonin and Geli Ryabov](#), in 1979.

## The Grave

In 1991, Soviet authorities opened the shallow grave (not much more than three feet deep), where the skeletons had lied for decades . They discovered the tangled skeletons of nine people, along with sections of rope and broken sulfuric acid pots.



## Dr. Falsetti



## Romanovs' Remains Exhumed

In 1989, an anthropology team, working from photographs and the written report of Jacob Yurovsky, located the grave. Under the supervision of [Dr. Maples](#), almost 1,000 bone fragments were assembled into five female and four male skeletons

## Dr Maples



## Battered Skulls

The American forensic team, led by Maples, and later supported by Falsetti, analyzed teeth and bone, and concluded that the missing female was 17-year-old Anastasia. The Americans were astonished at the [brutality](#) of the crime.



[Totally shocked](#)

Since then, controversy has raged over the results of DNA testing and the positive identification of the remains. Subsequent DNA testing by an English team has confirmed that the nine bodies found are those of the Czar and most of his family and attendants.

The [missing bodies](#) were of Alexei and one of the Grand Duchesses, probably [Marie](#).

## Romanovs Remains Are Buried



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